



# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1895.

NUMBER 37

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
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RIO DE JANEIRO

[September 10th, 1895.]

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Iribarry (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 10 a.m. Sundays Lecture services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sundays at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São João No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elenchob, German Physician, Office 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3 Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

From The Statist, July 27.

## BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

To the Editor of The Statist.

Sir.—As a resident for more than twenty years in Rio de Janeiro, I claim, in a modest way, to have some knowledge of the financial affairs of Brazil and its progressive commercial movements. It is, therefore, with considerable surprise that I read the article in the *Financial News* of 16th inst., which, to say the least of it, seems unnecessarily severe and undeserved. In the first place, an external debt of £40,000,000 should not be considered excessive for a country whose exports amount in value to £40,000,000 per annum. True, the article at which they are obliged to accept the loan about to be issued does seem to show a "descent in the financial scale," but it is well-known to everybody connected with Brazil how they have come to be in reduced circumstances, and it scarcely follows that at the present time they should be denied further assistance, especially for the reasons given by the *Financial News*. It should be remembered that the present government (which, by the way, is the first civil government since the date of the revolution of 15th November, 1889), has only lately come into power, and came resolved to use their utmost exertion in placing the country again on a sound financial footing. The government is composed of honorable and capable men, all of whom I know by repute, and some of them personally, and I am, therefore, speaking with confidence. It will undoubtedly take some time to carry out their purpose, and their task is difficult; but this is all the more reason why they should have assistance, their present position not having been caused by error or extravagance on their part. There is no doubt that the government is striving to practise economy, and will continue to do so; but it must be borne in mind that they have had very heavy accounts to settle connected with the late revolt at the capital, and also the protracted campaign in the south, which is now happily practically ended. With peace in the country, and the support of the Brazilian people—who are highly intelligent and truly patriotic—I confidently believe that the present government will, in time, restore the country to its former position in the "financial scale." As to the keeping up of the large army of 22,000 men in Rio Grande, they have scarcely yet had time to remove it, but no doubt prompt measures will be taken to do this. With regard, however, to the claim made by the Great Northern

railway, why should the British Investor refrain from lending money to Brazil until this has been settled? No doubt the British Investor knows that every question has two sides; and if such a condition were imposed before lending their money, they would require to be satisfied that the Great Northern company are entitled to a settlement. Why the present government should not immediately proceed to liquidate a very old outstanding claim, it is difficult to understand. If the government has promised to take up the matter it no doubt will do so in due course, but it must be allowed time to study the question.

The Brazilian governments have always scrupulously met their engagements, even under the most difficult circumstances. When an active revolt was in progress they punctually paid their debts, as everybody knows, and perhaps to the agreeable surprise of many.

I have always thought that the Brazilian governments have been favorably recognized for their treatment of foreign companies in all transactions with them. We have often seen this stated at meetings of companies in London. Why, then, in an isolated case like the Great Northern railway, the merits of which case are not yet undoubted, are they certainly open to question, should this new government be roundly abused before it has had a fair opportunity of showing its intentions?

I make these few remarks, not with any idea of provoking controversy, but for the information of many who, unacquainted with that vast and enormously naturally wealthy country, have invested their capital there. II. K. BROOK, 36, Lime-street, London, E.C., 23rd July, 1895.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Tigre naval workshops give employment to about 400 men and more are required. Several small vessels are being built there and the following are being repaired: (the first four in Buenos Aires and La Plata): *Argon*, *Libertad*, 25 de Mayo, *Patagonia*, *Aspero*, *España*, *Argentino*, *Kriegsboot*, *Tucumán*, *Cao-Guazú* and *Bariloche*. There are 40 Argentine pupils in the school of mechanics for apprentices and they are getting on very well. The director proposes to establish ships for making sails, tents, canvas bags, etc. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—In this country sham-fights are dangerous not only to the spectators, through little mistakes with the ball-cartridges, but to the men engaged in them, for the Argentines are of so excitable a nature that sham-fights are apt to be converted into real ones, as happened at Santa Fé on Sunday (4th) when the opposing forces of national guards came into actual contact and several men were wounded. An officer drew his sword and cut down one of the men in order to impress upon him the fact that they were only at play, but the man's brother took the matter seriously and knocked down the captain. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A correspondent from the south writes:— "The robbery at Alfalfa is a very big affair, but I think it will be hushed up. Two senators and a deputy of the party to which the robbers belong, are down there doing what they can for their friends. In Piqué also 1,600 sheepskins have been confiscated as having no ears. Gang and Tories from Puan are in prison for some flagrancy about a guia. Pedro Itabure is back as intendente of Puan, so the situation there remains unchanged." This district has been victimized for years past and the whole world knows that the authorities are implicated. It is openly stated that they are the instigators and reap the harvest, and it is undoubtedly true that if they were not in the swim, such wholesale thefts as those which have been common here, would be utterly impossible. It is a stain on the reputation of Governor Udaondo that the robbery should have been allowed to go on so long unpunished, and also that the existing authorities should be allowed to remain in power after having committed the atrocities, which they are reported to have done during the past years, in addition to the unbridled license to thieve which the robbers have enjoyed. For the credit of this party, and for the prosperity of the province and the estancieros, who are the backbone of the country, let him put down the evil with a strong hand. In the district of Puan, Piqué and Alfalfa a reign of terror exists, and the authorities are reported to be attended everywhere with a bodyguard of two or three of the most noted cut-throats of the district. — *Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Panama telegram of the 16th says that the reported defeat of the Ecuadorian revolutionists near Quito, has no foundation. In the skirmishes which have occurred, the revolutionists are said to have the advantage.

—All the Chilean youths are at present stark raving mad to become soldiers and learn the use of the knife, pistol and rifle to eat at the *zuyanos*. Regiments are being organized all over the country and even school boys are offering their services to serve their dear *patria*. May the enthusiasm long continue. — *Western Courier*, Valparaiso.

—As our chief of police, Señor Gonzalo Tirado, showed such signs of indignation a few days ago, when it was said that some prisoners had been tortured at the police station, and took measures to vindicate himself from such a charge, it would be well that he should explain the following paragraph in a letter written to the *Comercio* by an Italian, named A. Contenna, who it is clear has been shamefully treated in the Lima police station on a simple suspicion, and who has been since declared completely innocent! "The chief of police giving more credit to criminals, than to my innocence, or to the declarations of respectable persons who took interest in my case, threatened me in a most degrading manner, to the extreme of stripping me naked. For the bath of martyrdom, and of shutting me up in an iron cage." How about tortures Sr. Tirado? do us the favor to explain this, or how can Perú expect colonists to settle here? — *Peruvian Mail*, June 29.

## Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

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Rio de Janeiro.

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## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON;  
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Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 310.) (Caixa 183.)Draws on:  
Germany..... (Direction der Direcção Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg; and corresp. in M. N. Rohschild & Sons, Hamburg; Söhne Pfeiffer & Co., M. N. Rohschild & Sons, London; Manchester, and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; París, Paris; Heinz & Co., París; Lazard Frères & Co., París; Andrit Neffire & Co., París; Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents; Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp; H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp; Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents; Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents; United States.... G. Arnsick & Co., New York; Lüdensberg, Thalmann & Co., New York; Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo; Argentina..... Ernesto Torquist & Co., B. Ayres, and any other country. Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.Boettiger, —Krah,  
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halye.

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No. 1, Rue da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . " 900,000

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SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.

## LARANGEIRAS CLUB.

A Smoking Concert will be given at the  
above Club on Saturday, 21st Inst., to which  
all members are invited.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th September 1895.

H. W. STACEY,  
Hon. Secy.

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## Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

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Collections of stamps purchased.

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H. W. STACEY,  
Hon. Secretary.

## QUEER STOWAWAY,

BY NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

"Let your shank painter  
Overlook your iniquities,  
Stick out your crew garters,  
Rake up tick and shear!"—Sea Song.

"Next to a Storm," remarked the Nervous Passenger, with an uneasy glance towards the starlit sky. "I should think a Funeral at Sea must be one of the most impressive scenes it is possible to imagine."

"I don't know so much about that," said the Purser, pensively, as he knocked the ashes out of his third pipe. "Of course, so long as everything goes straight, and according to Cocker, and everybody knows his part in the play, and they're all sober, there 'll be very little to laugh at in it. But on board ship, you see, the thing is bound to be done in all amateurish, jury-rigged sort of fashion, which frequently plays 'old boats' with the whole show. Now, for example, one of the most amusing funerals I ever saw—"

"I think, if you will excuse me, I will say 'good-night,'" hastily interrupted the gentleman who was going out to take charge of the mission station at Jungnabul. "I'll fly. I heard my wife calling me a moment ago."

"Good-night!" exclaimed everybody together, with a promptness which, though scarcely flattering, was perhaps the more, on that account, a proof of sincere goodwill.

"Now Mr. Ullage," said the Foothall Enthusiast, "the person's gone, and you can 'kick off' as soon as you like."

"I'm sure I can't understand why he cleared out in such a hurry," said our old Purser, with a puzzled air. "I should have thought the subject we were starting was rather in his line of business than otherwise."

"I believe you were about to favor us with a description of a funeral at sea, Mr. Ullage," said the Cavalry Sibaltern; "I'way wresme,"

"Well, it happened in this way," said the Purser. "I was the old Snowdrift, commanded by Captain Bagwell—one of the worst-tempered men I ever met, and a rabid atheist to boot. We had just left Aden bound for Bombay. On the evening after our departure I happened to meet the doctor, an Irishman named Maguire, on his way down from the chart room.

"That Jew is mighty bad to-night," he said. "I doubt he will hardly last till daylight. Old Bags," meaning the captain, whom he detested, "is jumping out of his skin with rage. I've just been up to have the pleasure of conveying the melancholy intelligence to him myself."

"Faith, according to him, a Jew has no right either to live or die; for when they told him of his having been found stowed away in the coal hold, he swore he would heave him over the side; but when I said the poor man was going to die of his own accord, he said he wouldn't bury him. So how he'll settle it I don't know."

"The doctor's reference was to a stowaway who had been discovered the same evening, and who, it appeared, had come on board at Aden, having

bribed some of the coal-trimmers to secret him in the bunkers till the ship should be out of sight of land; thus procuring him a cheap passage to Bombay.

"He was one of the most repulsive-looking mortals I have ever set eyes on; the ugliness with which Nature had so plentifully endowed him being, to Christian eyes at least, greatly enhanced by his costume—a sort of loose gabardine and a peaked cap—as well as by the arrangement of his coiffure, with its two long plaited of greasy hair hanging down each side of his face; and lastly by his personal uncleanliness, unmistakably habitual, to which a twenty-four hours' sojourn in the coal bunkers had put the finishing touch."

"When brought to the surface, he was found to be very ill—in the last stages of consumption, in fact—and was placed in a room which had been set apart to be used as a hospital.

"Great difficulty was experienced in finding an interpreter; no one on board seeming able to form the wildest notion as to what language he spoke. The doctor vainly tried him in Irish; the chief cook in French, and a Russian Fijian among the quartermasters, who enjoyed a great reputation as a linguist, found on a faculty he possessed for making himself obscure in half-a-dozen foreign languages, and absolutely unintelligible in English—was also unsuccessful. The chief 'punkah wallah' was applied to, in deference to a general feeling that if the Jew could not understand his language he could not understand anything; but flatly refused to afford any assistance, on the ground that the patient was 'the son of a burnt father' and, for that reason, totally undeserving of sympathy."

"At length, the sufferer himself, who had been in a half-fainting condition, revived under the influence of stimulants administered to him by the doctor, and settled the difficulty by exclaiming in a weak voice:

"Me spake English!"

"He then explained that he had been engaged in the ostrich feather trade in Aden; that he had been ill for a considerable time, and, being of opinion that a sea voyage and a change of climate might improve his health, had come on board, in the manner already described, as an economical means of getting there."

"Poor fellow! His voyage turned out to be a longer one than he anticipated, for, whether because the hot air of the bunkers disagreed with him, affecting him in a manner form of the 'sweating system' so fatal to his race in London, or that he had deferred his departure until too late, he died during the same night on which he had reported himself on board. A small bundle which he carried, and regarding whose safety he displayed much solicitude, was found to contain a considerable sum of money in the coinages of various nations, and this I myself took charge of, in accordance with the regulations theretofore made and provided. Other effects he had none, his stock of clothes being limited to those he wore."

"No one had been able to make 'head or tail' of the sounds he uttered when asked to give his name and address, unless, indeed, I except Mr. Kingstopper, our grumpy old chief mate, who said it sounded like 'Simon Rusty'; and as the name seemed very suitable, and the responsibility of writing the necessary entries in the official log rested on his shoulders, he finally decided to 'make it so'; just as he was in the habit of making it eight bells at noon."

"If I had ever entered the head of poor Simon Rusty to concern himself as to the kind of impression he was likely to leave among the people upon whom he had forced himself as a shipmate, it is probable that he would have fallen into the conventional error of imagining that the simple fact of his death would be accepted as a sufficient excuse for any mistake with which he might have been chargeable in the manner of it."

"But this was not so. On the contrary, nobody made the slightest allowance for him. He had 'no business' to come on board; and, being on board, had 'no business' to annoy everybody by dying."

"The captain set the tune, by declaring that he was not going to read the burial service over a 'few' and, further, that he did not believe any such duty was required of him by his directors.

"The others followed 'in canon' as the musical men say."

"The chief officer, who, like everyone else on board, hated the captain, was angry because the captain was so; that is to say, not from sympathy, but from antipathy. The doctor was sulky, because he had been called up at three o'clock in the morning to attend to his patient, and had not been able to get to sleep since. Old Solomon Creeprawl the carpenter, who was not fonder of work than a ship's carpenter usually is, had been legging hammering away at an hour when by his reckoning he ought to have been in his bunk; and was heard discontentedly growling out 'Quijotes' to a knot of sympathetic tars, as to whether 'They'—meaning his official superiors in general—took him for a blank muckskier, and were under the impression that he had signed articles to break his blank neck, getting up in the middle of the blank night, to make coffins for all the blank Jews out of Texas!"

(To be continued in our next.)

THE great impulse and quickening which the Wilson "free wool" tariff and lower duties have given to American manufactures of woolen fabrics are daily becoming more and more evident. The demand for American raw wool under the new tariff has so increased that the price has risen about 2 cents per pound. During the eleven months ending with May last 185,237,341 pounds of wool (eleven-tenths of which were by the Wilson law free of duty) were imported to meet the new and large demand of our expanding woolen industries. This vast amount exceeded by 126,000,000 pounds the imports of the corresponding period of the previous year. In nine months ending May last 71,320,453 pounds of clothing wool were imported. The American people will save on their clothing and other woolen goods tens of millions of dollars every year through the operation of the Wilson tariff. Manufacturers are placed by it in the best position they ever occupied.—*New York Herald*.

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The proposed stamp taxes on exchange operations, and the severe restrictions upon the banks, if these should liquidate time contracts by receiving, or paying differences, on these contracts, which are proposed by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, only serve to show how slightly acquainted with business transactions is the average Brazilian legislator. There are among educated, professional men in Brazil to-day many, whose ideas upon exchange operations would be considered disgraceful to a junior clerk in a foreign house, and this ignorance arises, not so much from lack of study—that is of the study of such treatises on political economy as form part of the course prescribed by the various colleges—but from what seems a determination to consider Brazil a nation, so favored by Providence, that the economical heresies of its governments are to produce no such results as are produced in other countries, and to charge the miscalculations of the foreigner all and every depreciation in the value of the current money of the Republic. The cash that passes from hand to hand in Brazil possesses no intrinsic value; it represents a promise to pay a *mfreis*, without any specification as to the quality of the value to be received, and is nothing more than a rather more convenient medium for domestic exchanges than *wampum*, or horse-shoes. Its exchangeable value therefore depends upon the greater or less demand from those needing it for the purchase of produce for exportation, or from the offers of it by those, who owing money abroad, require some form of remittance which will satisfy the foreign creditor. If the Brazilian legislator, and a majority of the press, would keep this fact always before them, instead of befogging themselves with exchange theories of economists, and other matters, which have no relation to the position of Brazil a considerable step would be made in advance. But this seems impossible; although time after time the extravagance of the governments is denounced, when it is recognized that the country is importing nearly everything it consumes, and when the exports, dependent upon the laws of Nature, are uncertain, there is never a decline in the rates of exchange that some one does not bring up once more the pernicious influence of the foreigner upon the exchange value of the Brazilian currency. That the foreign banks in Rio find it more profitable to restrict their operations to the facilitating of international transactions is not to their discredit, and that the commerce of Rio confides in their solvency is proven by the immense sums on deposit with them. If in the course of their business they find speculators, who, having opinions on the probable course of exchange, are anxious to verify their exactness by bets upon the future gold value of the *mfreis*, where is the crime of accepting these bets, provided precautionary measures can be taken? And where is the crime in obliging over enthusiastic exchange sellers to comply with their engagements, and deliver what they did not possess, and never meant to possess? The idea of interference with business transactions, and all business transactions are speculations, is radically wrong. Laws and regulations have not,

nor will they ever, restrict, or extinguish speculation, and fines and penalties to be imposed will only result in the adoption of subterfuges to avoid them. Every one recognizes here that the sale of anything, which the seller does not possess is illegal, and the parties to exchange contracts rely upon the *bona fides* of each other; let an unfortunate speculator positively deny all responsibility upon one of these contracts, and operations in exchange, so far as he is concerned, are terminated, without any appeal whatever to the law.

It is perhaps unwise to expect from people with Latin blood in their veins, the cold serenity of nations of Scandinavian origin, but the precipitancy with which serious political measures are conceived, advocated and hurried to a decision here, must cause grave apprehensions to all who really desire to see Brazil re-organized upon the firm foundation, which appears marked for it by a benign Providence. A case in point is this question of general amnesty for those, soldiers, sailors, and citizens, implicated or charged with implication, in the naval revolt of 1893, or in the struggle between the partisans of Sr. Silveira Martins, and their opponents, the supporters of Sr. Castilhos, in Rio Grande do Sul. That the government envoy, Gen. Galvão, was not diplomatically the equal of Sr. Silveira Martins, can not be contested, and in close communication with his old comrade, the military leader of the revolutionary party, Gen. Tavares, his delight in securing a termination for the civil war in Rio Grande led him to commit an indiscretion that furnished a perfectly fair political "handle" for the opponents of anything, but unconditional surrender on the part of the revolutionists, to use with the effect that has been seen. Instead therefore of calmly awaiting the result of the arrangements made between Gens. Galvão and Tavares, the opponents of the agreement make violent attacks on the former in Congress, while the advocates of peace at any price burst into bunting, music, parades, etc.; and bad feeling and broken heads are the result of pacification in Rio Grande do Sul! Now we submit to the Brazilian Senate, which must be considered the conservative branch of the legislature, that it is neither dignified, nor proper, that in their Chambers should originate measures, that the profane will certainly classify as bids for popularity. We are persuaded that a great majority of the Brazilian people are sincerely glad that a struggle that had no proximate solution has been compromised without serious complaints from either side, but we, and with us not a few foreigners, cannot understand that this acceptable compromise should be so immediately followed by the proposal of a measure, in comparison with which we can only recall the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Men who take up arms against any constituted government must know that, if successful they will be patriots, and in case of failure, they are rebels; if then the partisans of Sr. Silveira Martins succeeded in securing what appear very fair terms upon submitting to the federal government, what purpose could possibly be secured by tendering them an amnesty, which should have been applied for by the men who have for so long a period kept the south of Brazil in disorder.

THERE is yet another point in the question of Brazilian exchange, and one which merits the serious attention of those who are constantly harping on the low rates current here. It is: Who would be directly benefited by an advance in exchange to say 20d? Not the planters surely, who would see the currency value of their produce reduced by 50 per cent; not the government employé who has had his salary increased in consequence of low exchange rates, and would probably revolt against a reduction to the former basis; not the "national industry" which is greatly favoured by the increased cost of imported articles; not state governments, whose revenue has increased enormously; not one only person, who in any manner collects his revenue in gold would derive benefit from such an advance in rates as is insisted upon here. The government would show less alarming "differences in exchange" in the budgets, and those unfortunate who are dependent upon fixed incomes in currency might ultimately derive some satisfaction from lower prices for articles of consumption, and among this class may be included the Senators and Deputies,

but the great majority of the inhabitants of Brazil cannot be directly benefited by the enhanced purchasing power of the *mfreis*; and to our mind this is one of the prime reasons that exchange rules low, and is likely so to rule, until Brazil can export produce to such an extent, that the balance of payments will be greatly in its favor, and then no human agency can prevent an advance in rates. We confess that we never considered there was any justification for the very low rates seen here during the past two years, except the increased demands for government remittances, and an unquestionable excessive importation, which coincided with the miserable coffee crop of S. Paulo in 1893-94, but we confess equally that we can discern no reason for an excessive rise in rates at present, although the proceeds of the recent loan in London will relieve the market of Government interference for a time, and, while there has been a sharp decrease in the scale of imports, coffee the principal source of Brazil's exchangeable wealth, is producing quite to 7% more in gold than it was furnishing twelve months ago. We are therefore of the opinion that while a more satisfactory feeling is apparent in business circles, and speculation has received two successive blows from the negotiation of the foreign loan and the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul, that an important advance in rates should neither be expected, nor desired, until such time as the economical position improves through those natural causes, which have carried Brazil through so many threatened crises. And in this respect we may add a well-meant depreciation of the manner, in which it is sought to measure the credit of the Brazilian Republic by foreigners, who criticise this. We do not refer to the criticisms by journals, in which such questions as the Great Northern railway appear with the same persistency, as did the head of King Charles in Mr. Dick's historical memoir, and when foreign statesmen connect Brazil, that with the greatest sacrifices has religiously met its obligations abroad, with the defaulting states of South and Central America, it may not be a cause for surprise that journals, of the standing of the *Economist*, should show haste in casting undeserved sneers at Brazilian credit. A country's credit, like that of an individual, depends upon the integrity with which it meets engagements, and surely the foreign creditors of the Brazilian Republic can formulate no complaints in this respect. We feel persuaded that Brazil will never cause a Baring failure, although, in point of fact, as a means of attracting attention in foreign parts, this would almost appear preferable to the undeserved slurs cast upon its credit by hasty critics, who can bring no direct charges, and can only dwell tediously upon extravagances and prophecy disasters.

## CONSULAR REPORT ON RIO GRANDE DO SUL (BRAZIL).

The following is extracted from the last consular report of the British Vice-Consulate at Rio Grande do Sul to the Foreign Office:

The first three months of the year, which were the last of Naval Revolt, saw trade laboring under the disadvantage of uncertainty and want of confidence, but with the peaceful period which followed on the fiasco perpetrated by the revolutionists in trying to take the city of Rio Grande, doubt began to disappear and confidence to return, so that commerce during the remainder of the year resumed somewhat of its normal atitude. I have been informed by one large import firm that, although they have sent vast quantities of goods into the interior, they have not lost a single package or made a bad debt during the year. At the present moment it is impossible to get any information from the custom-house statistics of those for 1891, but I am assured that before long those for the following years will be completed.

It is evident, however, from the number of large steamers which arrive from Europe with cargo, from the fact that the custom-house is full and its quays insufficient to receive the goods, so that vast quantities of cargo are lying on the quays of the port while extra warehouses have to be hired in which to store the goods, that the import trade of the port is vastly increased, while the monthly receipts of the custom-house are far higher than they have ever been before.

Notwithstanding this increase of trade, the means of transhipment in the custom-house are woefully deficient. The goods are put from the ships into private lighters, of which there are not nearly enough, as they have to lie for days at the custom-house quays while the goods are wound up out of them by two or three old manual cranes, whereas, if a couple of steam cranes were provided, the lighters could be unloaded in a quarter the time, fully the one-quarter the labour saved, and the lighters set free to do two or three times the work they now do. Moreover, the custom-house remains terribly undermanned, and the few officers there are so careful lest they should lose their places, as their predecessors did, and so anxious to inflict fines for wrong description of goods or their weights, that they examine every package

to the bottom, weighing every parcel, however insignificant, and causing infinite breakages, tears, strains, and losses, consequently passing through as many packages in a month as would in a well regulated and properly manned custom-house be put through in a week.

After the unsuccessful attempt from April 6 to 11 last, on the part of five armed revolutionary vessels and an army of 2,000 men, to take the city of Rio Grande, then garrisoned and defended by 500 regulars and national guards, the most important event of the year in this city was the re-formulation caused in the custom-house by a special commission, which was appointed to inquire into the irregularities and misappropriation of funds by the officials in that department. At Porto Alegre it was found that a dispatcher for various firms and the treasurer's clerk had defrauded the government of vast sums by making out false dispatches and making false entries, destroying the original and current dispatch after it had passed through the various stages necessary to procure the delivery of the merchandise. These documents being destroyed, the dispatch paper being the only proof of payment of duties, for which no receipt is ever given, the Commissioner endeavoured to incriminate 13 firms of merchants by calling on them to produce their books to prove that they had not committed in the frauds perpetrated by the abandoned dispatcher and treasury clerk. This they refused to do, but put themselves in the hands of a common legal adviser, whose opinion was that they were not responsible. Nevertheless, these firms have been obliged to deposit with the government guarantees for the sums they are supposed to be responsible for as missing from the Treasury coffers. Considerable as the frauds in the Porto Alegre custom-house were, it has not been revealed and possibly not calculated what was the amount; it was not until he entered the Rio Grande custom-house that the commissioner found a state of affairs that allowed one newspaper to allude to the custom-house as the "Panama" of Rio Grande, while the commissioner states, in his report, that it had reached such a state of moral degradation that it had all the appearance of a gambling hell.

The frauds in the Rio Grande custom-house were chiefly perpetrated by classifying goods with a high tax as those with a low tax, by manifesting goods liable to duty as samples of little or no value, by giving a fictitiously low value to those goods, which are liable to *ad valorem* duty, and by declaring false weights of packages. The first loop-holes to these frauds were given by the bills of lading of cargo from Hamburg and Liverpool, which did not specify the quality of the cargo, being classed only as hardware, manufactures, and other vague terms, often without mention of the weights; all of which, as a rule, reappeared in the manifest. It appears, however, that in the case of goods from French ports, even though the quality of the article was omitted, or if it were simply cited as "bonneterie," "solerie," "bijouterie," &c., the weight and value were usually given. This loose way of procedure incited the delinquents to begin the frauds, which it would be apparently impossible to detect. To such an extent was this carried on, that it is stated in the commissioner's report, since 1891 fortunes have been made in the custom-house as in any flourishing speculation or industry.

The custom-house tariff of this country becomes year by year more oppressive, and although it is, therefore, all the more protective of native industries, yet so many articles of import are necessary to the production of those industries that they can only work at greatly enhanced prices, and the consumer has now to pay the same price, or nearly so, for the native article that he paid a few years ago for it of European manufacture. Nevertheless, native factories of all sorts made huge profits and paid handsome dividends in 1894. One exception to this was the Rio Grande Flour Mill Company, which, having started working, spent all its capital and had to sell the mill to a new company, who will probably, if they work economically, make a good business of it.

The "Companhia Carras e Estrada de Ferro a Costa do Mar," which owns the sea coast bathing and summer resort, the railway thereto and the city tramways, after working for 5 years at a loss, on the enormous capital employed, has been sold to a new company for a moderate sum, and will, probably, if managed in a more liberal and popular spirit than hitherto, realize a decent interest on the new capital, but it will have to make the present houses and hotel more comfortable and habitable, and provide more attractions and amusements than in the past, or they will find their visitors rapidly decrease. It is now called the "Companhia Viadão Rio Grandense."

During the past year the Reciprocity Convention with the United States was annulled, happily before it had time to have much effect on the European trade with Brazil.

The export trade of the port increases yearly, in spite of internal troubles, and every steamer that leaves the port is laden down below where her Plimsoll mark would be were the British, with colonial products for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and northern ports. The cattle "safras" or harvests of 1894 was a very poor one, as might have been expected, owing both to long drought and the civil war in the State.

However, cattle came in more freely during April and in better condition, and I believe it is expected they will come in still greater numbers during what remains of the "safras" period, in which case some of the lost ground may be made up. I doubt, however, whether the total killings for the whole State will exceed 250,000 head. The prices paid at the Tablado de Pelotas per head of live cattle in March 31, 1895, were from 29 to 61 milreis, on the same date in 1894 from 40 to 66 milreis.

In October last I visited the Xarqueiros and

the "Brazilian Extract of Meat and

Hide Company, Limited," at Paredão, near Caçapava, in the interior of the State.

Everything seems to be done in the most modern manner,

and although it was the slack season there was

much interesting work going on in the canning houses.

The machinery for making meat extract

is very perfect, and it is a pity that it has not been

found sufficiently remunerative to make this pro-

duct on a larger scale. Experiments of considerable extent were being made in growing vegetables for canning, and there should be a large demand for these products in Northern Brazil. The company appears particularly lucky in having such an able manager as Mr. George Clausen, whose courtesy and amiability are a by-word in the country round, while in the works he is looked upon, both by his English assistants and the workpeople as the patriarch of Paredão. The killings of cattle at Paredão generally average about 50,000 per annum, and, being in the centre of a large breeding district, the cattle are supposed to be in better condition when killed than those which are killed at Pelotas, whether they have to be driven very long distances.

The branches of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, in this State did a very large amount of business in 1894, the amount of money which passes through this bank being very great. The total working of this bank for 1894 allowed of its paying its shareholders a dividend and bonus of 14 per cent., while carrying over £100,000 to the reserve fund and putting £200,000 aside to cover the depreciation of the capital by law in exchange. The native banks, however, do not appear to have been equally fortunate, and the branches of the Banco da República, having done practically no remunerative business for some time, have been sold for an insignificant sum to the Banco da Província, a flourishing institution, which will now continue its career with only the native competition of the new Banco do Comércio, which began business in Porto Alegre in the early part of 1894.

The course of exchange on Europe ran anything but smoothly in 1894, and puzzled speculators greatly. With an average rate of 10 1/4d in January it fell in February to 9 1/4d rising in March to 9 7/8d, and falling again in April and May to 9 3/4d. In June it fell to 9 3/8d and in July reached a low of 9 1/8d, rising in August only to 9 3/8. In September there was a rapid rise up to 12 1/4d, falling again in October to 11 5/8d. In November it touched 12d again, but was at the end of the year no higher than 9 3/4d.

British fire insurance companies have for many years had the lion's share of the insurance business of this State, and continue to hold and increase it. It is more curious, therefore, that no British life insurance companies have agencies here or appear to have attempted to do business. This has been left to the

American Equitable and New York societies to begin, and they have done well, the former having insured lives for as much as £50,000 on the first visit of the agent to Porto Alegre. There must be a large field for life insurance enterprise in Brazil and South America generally. I understand that the success mentioned above is due to the fact that Brazilians have always had a dislike to insure and pay premiums in foreign currency, but the American Equitable Society has initiated the system, so far as life insurance is concerned, of insuring for mafreis and paying premiums in the currency of the country, so that no complications of exchange are incurred, the insured knows exactly what sum in mafreis he has to pay and will receive, and this has been found to suit the wishes of the people. If some British insurance companies, having fire agencies in this country, were to extend to them their life insurance business, with all the inducements of economy and security which are so characteristic of British insurance, without the great expense of head and sub-agents, heavy commissions, and enormous advertisement bills, which characterise the American companies, and are paid out of the policies of their clients, I feel sure they would meet with success.

The shipping trade of Rio Grande do Sul has undergone some strange vicissitudes in the last three years, and for the purpose of demonstrating this clearly I have taken the official statistics of shipping over the Rio Grand for those three years, and analysed them thoroughly. The port was free the whole of 1892. In 1893 the port was entirely closed to Brazilian shipping for a few days in July and during the last four months of the year, but open to foreign shipping, while the same conditions remained in 1894 up to the middle of April, after which all shipping was free.

The Brazilian shipping consists chiefly of steamers while the foreign shipping is chiefly in sailing vessels, the former being of greater tonnage than the latter, hence in a free year, like 1892, Brazil shows the greater tonnage, while the foreign ships are in the greater number. In 1893 the Brazilian tonnage was only slightly superior to the foreign, while the ships flying the foreign flags were largely in excess of the former, and in 1894 the foreign flags were far ahead of the national flag in both tonnage and number of vessels. The reason for this is that while Brazilian shipping in 1892 was free for eight months and closed for four months it fell off only to the proportional extent corresponding to the time it was closed, whereas in 1894, although it was free for about the same period, it fell off to a very much more alarming extent, owing to the fact that during the revolution the merchant steamers were taken up by the Government and kept for a long time afterwards, or so damaged that they have been unable to resume their routes, while many of the sailing vessels were transferred to foreign flags. This will, however, doubtless right itself in due course without the aid of any legislation restricting the coasting trade to the national flag, the chief effect of which would be to enrich the Brazilian consumers, who will have to pay the golden freights which the monopoly will command. It is only natural that the disturbed state of the country in 1893-94 should have caused a great falling off in the shipping tonnage which visited the port, while, also naturally, the greater part of that tonnage was under foreign flags.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 28.—Senate.—The Senate took up the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution and voted the provisions on which at the previous sitting the vote had been a tie. The bill reorganizing the tribunal of accounts was voted in 2nd discussion. To the bill granting amnesty to revolutionaries in Alagoas and Goyaz 29 senators offered an amendment granting amnesty to every

one who had taken part in any revolutionary movement up to August 23. Senator Ramiro Barcellos objected to this amendment, which, he said, would, unless restricted, be a premium to military officers who had taken part in revolutionary movements. He contended that the amendment was opposed to the rules, which prohibited the revival of a measure that had been rejected during the same session. The chair gave his reasons for ruling that the amendment was out of order. Senator Vicente Machado criticised the ruling of the chair, who, however, maintained his decision and the debate proceeded. Senators Gomes de Castro and Ottone defended the amendment. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos discussed the budget of the department of finance and offered several amendments. Deputy Dionísio Carqueja opposed the bill reorganizing the diplomatic corps. Deputy Sá Peixoto criticised the diplomatic corps to the state constitution of Amazonas.

Aug. 29.—Senate.—The amnesty bill with the amendment of the 29 senators was unanimously voted in 2nd discussion, 14 senators declaring that they would offer an amendment in 3rd discussion. Dr. Lopes Trovão was recognized as senator for the Federal District. Senator Francisco Machado spoke on political affairs in Amazonas, replying to the speech of Dr. Sá Peixoto. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Leônidas Figueira discussed the bill on martial law. Deputy Serzedelo spoke on the bill reorganizing the diplomatic corps. Deputy Góis discussed the motion in regard to the disturbances on Rua do Ovidor, expressing confidence in the government and the chief of police. The latter, he said, would not tolerate the slightest violence to personal liberty, especially when directed against those who had defended legality. He assured the friends of the republic that peace had been made in Rio Grande on terms that are favorable to their cause and he begged them not to play into the hands of their adversaries, who are trying to make political capital out of pacification. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that members of Congress and judges of the supreme court had been insulted by rioters. The bill granting 200,000\$ to Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves was passed by a vote of 35 to 34.

Aug. 30.—Senate.—Senator Moraes Barros, in a speech on the amnesty bill said that he did not think it expedient for military officers who had taken part in the revolution to return at once to duty. There might be some friction between them and other officers. He was interrupted by Senator Vicente Machado who said that experience had demonstrated that restricted amnesty always fails to accomplish the object for which it is intended. The speaker in the course of his remarks expressed his regret that Governor Julio de Castilhos by his opposition to peace had dimmed the lustre of this glorious result. Against this remark Senator Ramiro Barcellos protested. The speaker offered an amendment declaring that amnesty would not give the military officers the right to return to active duty nor to receive pay for the time during which they had been absent. The chair suggested caution in offering amendments, since, if the bill should be so amended as to be equivalent to that which the Senate had rejected, it would be contrary to the rules. Senator João Neiva argued to prove that the provision against arrears of pay to the revolutionary military officers is unnecessary, on which question is regulated by the legislation already in force. Senator Coelho Rodrigues opposed all restrictions to amnesty, which, in his opinion, are not only ungenerous but also impolitic. By making peace the government has already displeased the Casilhists; if there are restrictions to amnesty, the federalists will also be discontented. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Góis Moraes said that, as a parliamentarian, he would vote for the motion asking for information in regard to the disturbances on Rua do Ovidor. Deputies Augusto de Freitas, Meleiros e Albuquerque, Leônidas Figueira and Sébastião de Lacerda discussed the bill on martial law.

—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos spoke on the budget of the navy department and Deputies Bueno de Andrade, Medeiros e Albuquerque and Erico Coelho spoke on the bills authorizing the government to revise the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional. Deputies Alberto Torres, Aristides de Oliveira and Benedito Leite discussed the bill on banks of issues. Deputy Emílio Blum assailed the memory of Guimersinho Saravia. The appropriation of 1,700,000\$ for returning the amount of duties indirectly collected on American merchandise, the deficiency appropriation of 562,246,660 and the bill on martial law were all voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill regulating the method of regulating citizenship.

Sept. 4.—Senate.—Senator Otávio said that the registration of civil marriages is in the hands of clerks of the district courts who fail to offer the necessary security for independence and honor. He is in favor of putting it into the hands of notaries. Senator Coelho Rodrigues opposed the suggestion of the senator from Alagoas and promised to discuss the matter more fully in the 3rd discussion. Senator Severino Vieira opposed the appropriation for the payment of the 1,500 ensigns and 2nd lieutenants whose commission he considered illegal. Senator Otávio said that, although he had signed the report of the committee, he is not in favor of the appropriation. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Francisco Sodré and Henrique Negrão de Moraes offered amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Deputy Neiva spoke in favor of administrative decentralization. He suggested reorganizing the postal service and expressed the opinion that the sum of 600,000\$ is not sufficient for the colonization service in the northern states. Deputy Matheus Ribeiro asked for an increase in the subsidy for Rio Grande do Sul, he asserted, is merely nominal. The revolutionaries have not laid down their arms and political passion was never stronger than it is at present. He depicted the situation of South American countries, which, he stated, live in a vicious circle in which every revolution is followed by an amnesty and that in turn by another revolution. He attacked Gen. Galvão, who, he said, has exceeded his instructions and has interfered in political questions appertaining exclusively to the State of Rio Grande do Sul. "Why was it that general been removed?" asked Senator Esteves Junior. "It is certainly not my fault

that he has not," replied the speaker. He offered an amendment, signed by himself and 17 others, excluding from the provision of the amnesty bill officers of the army and navy unless they throw up their commissions. Senator Gomes de Castro spoke in favor of unrestricted amnesty. When an amnesty bill, he said, was introduced some months ago, objection was made thereto on the ground that the revolutionaries had not laid down their arms. Now they have laid down their arms and peace is made, and yet there are senators who are still opposing amnesty. He analyzed the disturbances that have agitated the republic, attributing them to the ease with which military force had its first triumph. These disturbances are, he thinks, now definitely ended and the country will enter into the enjoyment of long years of peace. The time has come to heal its wounds by means of amnesty, which will not be real unless unconditional. Senator Ruy Barbosa agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the revolutionary period has ended; he denied, however, that the late dictatorship had contributed to this result. On the contrary it had prolonged the revolutionary period, for it is a natural tendency of one dictatorship to lead to another. One of the dictator's own ministers had solemnly confessed in a public document that, had it not been for the revolutionary movement, the constitution of the country would, in all probability, have been totally and permanently subverted. There are individuals, he said, to whose lips the word *insurgency* comes as naturally as foam comes to the mouth of an epileptic; but to be a revolutionist is no dishonor when the revolution is against a government that violates the law. If Brazilians had the right to take up arms against the monarchy, why have they not, under the same circumstances, the right to take up arms against the public? The insistence with which the word *insurgent* is repeated, he said, forces him to ask who are the insurgents. "You are one of them," said Senator Vicente Machado. "I expected," answered the speaker, "that sooner or later this charge would be made against me," and yet, "as informed of the revolutionary plot long before," he was informed of the revolutionary plot long before. The first news, he stated, that he received of that plan was given to him on the 1st of September by a Senator who supported the government. Returning to the point, he again asked: Who are the insurgents? Are they those who rise against the imperial constitution and established the republic, or those who conspired against the republican constitution and established a dictatorship? If it is right to replace the government of the king with the government of the people, then it is certainly wrong to overthrow the government of the people and establish in its place the government of the sword. The revolution of the 15 November overthrew legality, imperfect as it is, but with humane, pacific, think in its errors and incapable of doing great harm, the revolution of September 6 was against illegality, ostentatious, unrestrained, omnipotent, unlimited in its acts of oppression, brutally hostile to law and to justice and friendly to violence and to falsehood. He denied that it was through weakness that the monarchy in 1844 had granted generous reforms to the Rio Grande revolutionaries. The revolutionists of that day were no stronger than those of the present. The truth is that the statesmen of that day were more tolerant and understood better the science of government than those who now claim to be infallible and assume the right of excommunicating all who do not think like them. "I do not care," said the speaker in conclusion, to glorify insurrection, and still less military insurrection. I merely come to reassert principles that have lain dormant and which will herald the salvation of our country." The amendment of Senator Moraes Barros was rejected by a vote of 46 to 4. The amendment of Senator Károly Barcellos and others was rejected by a vote of 29 to 21. The bill granting unrestricted amnesty was passed by a vote of 31 to 19. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos spoke on the budget of the navy department and Deputies Bueno de Andrade, Medeiros e Albuquerque and Erico Coelho spoke on the bills authorizing the government to revise the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional. Deputies Alberto Torres, Aristides de Oliveira and Benedito Leite discussed the bill on banks of issues. Deputy Emílio Blum assailed the memory of Guimersinho Saravia. The appropriation of 1,700,000\$ for returning the amount of duties indirectly collected on American merchandise, the deficiency appropriation of 562,246,660 and the bill on martial law were all voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill regulating the method of regulating citizenship.

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Sep. 5.—Senate.—Senator Severino Vieira and others introduced a bill creating a special corps for officers who, after desertion, return to the service. Senator Vicente Machado expressed astonishment that Senator Otávio, after signing the report of the committee could oppose the appropriation for paying the 1,500 ensigns and 2nd lieutenants. He regretted that any doubt should be cast upon the legality of the commissions of these officers. Senator Severino Vieira said that the senator for Paraná had not removed his doubts. He could not accept the doctrine that requires Congress to vote appropriations simply because the government has already spent the money. If this doctrine is to prevail, it will be impossible to regulate public expenditures. The appropriation was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Otávio severely criticized the enormous increase in the expenses of the war department, which, in six years had grown from 13,000,000\$ to 53,000,000\$ besides what will be spent without authorization. And moreover the minister of war himself confesses that the expenditure of all this money has not produced the desired result. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Manoel Fulvencio expressed the hope that the director of the postoffice would exert himself to make the postal service worthy of the republic. He declared himself in favor of leasing all the government railways except the Central, the Uruguayan and the Rio d' Ouro. He analyzed the state of anarchy now prevailing in the service of the Central railway, which had not existed in the time of the monarchy and which he attributes to politics. Deputy Galvão Lopes opposed the appropriation of 200,000\$ for Admiral Gonçalves. No one had thought, he said, of giving a pecuniary reward to Marshal Eloriano Peixoto. If the admiral is to receive 200,000\$, to how much, he asked, would the marshal have been entitled? Why, he exclaimed, answering his own question, if you sold the whole republic, you would not get enough money to pay him what he deserves. Deputy Eduardo Ribeiro defended the appropriation. This deputy in another speech complained that the chair had thrown one of his motions into the waste-paper basket. The chair defended his action in the matter, but the deputy insisted, and it was finally decided that the motion should be offered in another form. The motion of Deputy Frederico Borges to ask for information in regard to the disturbances on Rua do Ovidor was adopted by a vote of 79 to 39. The appropriation of 3,000,000\$ for repairs on fortresses was voted in final discussion. The bill making a special appropriation of 830,800\$ for the navy department was voted in 3rd discussion. The law schools bill was passed in final discussion, the substitute bill of Deputy Erico Coelho being rejected.

Sep. 6.—Senate.—A message was received from the President of the republic in regard to the colonization of the island of Trindade. Barão do Ladário read a telegram from Santa Catharina giving an account of the attack on the office of the *Correio da Manhã*. He said that his object in doing this was merely to place the fact on record. Senator Esteves Junior said that the insinuation contained in the telegram is unjust to the governor of Santa Catharina, who is so good-natured and harmless that he has not the courage to attack a flea. The revolutionary press in Santa Catharina, encouraged by the insurgent newspapers of Rio de Janeiro, is getting a little too bold. It was not the governor nor that attacked the *Correio da Manhã*, but the sovereign people. The article published by Dr. Honório Cunha, who had been dismissed from the office of prosecuting attorney for sedition, is a libel on the government. Does the Senate suppose that the governor of Santa Catharina is so innocent as to consent to the success of a paper that is secretly in favor of federalism, or as to refrain from exercising the proper restraint over a citizen who when prosecuting attorney had shouted for monarchy? The governor of Santa Catharina, he said, has deserved the gratitude of the country. Senator Coelho Rodrigues deprecated attacks on liberty at the press. He had observed, he said, that the governments of minorities are the most inert, and he suspects that the government of Santa Catharina is in the hands of the minority. He has been confirmed in that impression by being informed that four of the congressmen from that state, from which they are absent 6 months in a year, are nevertheless members of the municipal government of the state capital. This seems to indicate that the party in power has not even sufficient members to fill the offices. Senators Severino Vieira and João Neiva spoke on the budget of the war department. The latter said that the number of ensigns promoted by decree of November 31, 1894, is 1,753. Besides, there are warrant ensigns who are still drawing pay. However, the number has been considerably reduced, for it was discovered that many were deserters and convicts, whose appointment has been cancelled. The country, he said, is spending 400,000\$ a year with servants for officers, not counting the cost of their passage when their masters are transferred to other places. Undoubtedly, he exclaimed, the republic has gone back wards. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Torquato Moreira said he could not refrain giving utterance to the complaints of the state of Espírito Santo. In the distribution of favors of the general government the larger and more populous states get the lion's share and the small states are neglected. And yet the state of Espírito Santo contributes largely to the public revenue. The Victoria custom house, whose receipts amounted to 852,000\$ in 1893, produced in 1894 a revenue of 2,294,000\$ and the bill on martial law was all voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill regulating the method of regulating citizenship.



no marked decline, for at the close, out at least of the foreign banks, the drawing at  $\$1,212$  Santos business was good, and the market was the advance, and business in exchange from the market was reported at  $\$1,181$ , but  $\$1,15$  was always to be secured, and it was even stated that coffee exporters bought exchange at this rate. There was a very good business done during the month, and  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  in the bank and  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for other paper, with the market ready for November delivery. At the close there was money for ready bills at  $\$1,15$ . Sovereigns were quoted on the street at  $\$1,753$ ; at the Bolas there was nothing reported.

September 4.—The foreign banks opened at  $\$1,15$ , and the Banco Nacional closed at  $\$1,16$  in the bank sterling during the month at  $\$1,16$ . A little demand was apparent, and although the Banco da Republica was doing steadily at  $\$1,15$  with the usual conditions, the foreign banks had repatriated their money at the official rate, and it was said that buyers could not be found for  $\$1,15$ . During the afternoon the market was steady, but buyers could not be found, with appearances of renewed demand for liquidation. The business reported was considerable at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for bank and  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for other sterling, with ready bills at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$ . The Bolas were quoted on the street at  $\$1,753$ ; at the Bolas, with buyers at  $\$1,750$ , sellers at  $\$1,750$ .

September 5.—The banks all opened at  $\$1$ , and in the morning business was reported in bank sterling at  $\$1,116$  to  $\$1,132$ , with even  $\$1,15$  mentioned. Then buyers were taken at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$ , and before 2 o'clock the London and Brazilian Bank opened at  $\$1$ , and when said some liquidations were realized, and the paper loaned money at  $\$1$ , although the Banco da Republica gave market takers this rate all day. In the afternoon there was a little more steadiness, and one of the foreign banks was quoted at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  with money for any bills at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for prompt delivery. The business for business doing at the declared exchange of  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for bank and  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for other sterling, ready bills, at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  to  $\$1,16$ . The Bolas was quoted at  $\$1,753$  for November. Nothing was reported in answer to the market, and the Bolas closed with buyers at  $\$1,750$ , sellers at  $\$1,750$ .

September 6.—There was very little movement, and the demand, during the day, seemed to be for any bills that could be delivered up to the 10th inst. The banks opened at  $\$1$ , and the two foreign banks repatriated transactions at  $\$1,132$ , but the demand was very slight, and when the London and Brazilian Bank passed at  $\$1,132$ , the market flattened, and business was reported in ready bills at  $\$1,132$ . The Banco da Republica sustained the rate of  $\$1$ , with the usual conditions as to takers, and to  $\$1,15$  was only quoted for liquidation. The market was very quiet, and buyers could find bills somewhere all day. The business was reported in bank sterling at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  to  $\$1,16$  and other bills at  $\$1$  to  $\$1,132$  for this month, according to delivery date, with  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  reported for October. At the close bank sterling was quoted at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$ , and other bills at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$ , and rates remained. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at  $\$1,750$ , no buyers.

September 7.—No business.

September 8.—The banks opened at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$ , and were not free sellers under  $\$1,15$ , but there was a good demand outside  $\$1$ , and when the foreign banks repatriated bills from the Banco da Republica at  $\$1$ , the market was in a state of "squeezed" for liquidators was intended, but the demand appeared to be excessive, and during the afternoon the market became rather quiet. There was a very fair business done at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for bills at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  for other sterling, with  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  quoted to October delivery. At the close bank sterling was quoted at  $\$1,15$  to  $\$1,16$  and other bills at  $\$1$  to  $\$1,16$ ; at the lower rates there was money on the street. Sovereigns closed without bids, or offers at the Bolas; on the street  $\$1,753$  was quoted.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 1.

21 Apolices, 55... 970	131 Apolices, 1895... 935
500 do 1895... 950	27 do ..... 957
500 do 1895... 950	50 do ..... 957
100 do ..... 951	

#### Banks.

15 Commercial... 26	40 Lav. & Com 25 73
70 Commercial... 210	95 National... 210 500
500 Constructor... 16	95 Republica... 15 500
150 do ..... 15 500	25 do ..... 15 500
150 do ..... 15 500	25 do ..... 15 500
24 Depos. & C. 120	22 do ..... 157

#### Miscellaneous.

100 Sonocabana... 93 300	585 Ind. Papelaria. 050
15 Const. Civis... 15	

#### September 3.

17 Apolices 55... 970	12 Apolices, 1895... 935
600 do ..... 950	33 do ..... 958
600 do ..... 950	180 do ..... 960
500 debt. 1895... 19	17 debt. R. Preto 200
400 do ..... 19 300	25 h. Cr. Pr. Uth. 72

#### Banks.

45 Commercial... 207	100 Republica... 117 500
500 Constructor... 16	500 National... 210 500
800 do ..... 16	200 11 24 20 500
800 do 30. Oct. 17	300 15 do ..... 157 500
130 Nacional... 223	

#### Miscellaneous.

300 V. F. Sapucahy... 8 500	19 Confia. Socie. 35 500
500 Jar. Bot. trans. 120	8 570 100 Melh. no Miflo 4
500 do ..... 600	

#### September 4.

25 Apolices, 55... 970	2 Apolices, 45... 1,250
50 do ..... 1895... 958	220 deb. L'Uth. 85
250 do ..... 600	30 deb. L'Uth. 85
250 do ..... 600	30 deb. L'Uth. 85
130 Nacional... 223	

#### Banks.

8 Commercial... 208	18 Republica... 158
200 Constructor... 50	13 do ..... 157
12 Lav. & Com... 13	73 do ..... 25 70
12 Lav. & Com... 13	35 Rural... 235
100 do ..... 73	15 do ..... 25 110

#### Miscellaneous.

700 Minas J. Jeron. 5	225 O. Minas 28 21
900 do ..... 5 250	55 Melh. no Biaz. 35 500

#### September 5.

1 Apolice, 55... 970	30 Apolices, 45... 1,250
8 do ..... 968	300 deb. L'Uth. 100
8 do ..... 968	80 Metropolitana 84
21 do ..... 1895 600	20 h. Predial... 55
6 do ..... 958	

#### Banks.

16 Nacional... 223	40 Republica... 157
107 do ..... 222	34 do ..... 156
107 do ..... 222	34 do ..... 156

#### Miscellaneous.

50 Bonanca incce. 9	15 Const. Civis... 16
34 Allianca mill... 280	200 Obrias Publicas 8

#### September 6.

21 Apolices, 55... 968	11 Apolices, 45... 1,230
100 do ..... 967	3 do ..... 45 1,234
100 do ..... 968	900 deb. L'Uth. 100
100 h. Predial... 58	132 do ..... 200
100 do ..... 958	

#### Banks.

50 Bonanca incce. 9	50 Melh. no Biaz. 33 500
20 Lot. Nacional... 28	214 do ..... 33

21 Obrias Publicas. 6

#### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital.....	£1,500,000
do paid up.....	750,000
Reserve Fund.....	600,000
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1895.	

#### Assets:

Capital, un-called.....	6,666,666 £670
Bills discounted.....	3,848,710 500
Bills receivable.....	1,65,172 000
Head office and branches.....	9,188,584 360
Reserve current, accounts, etc.....	3,321,614 790
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	4,012,820 000
Sundry accounts.....	1,095,733 760
Cash.....	18,120,269 230

#### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	10,000,000 \$000
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	10,063,322 770
do with interest.....	5,145,235 400
do fixed maturity.....	1,716,013 270
Head office, branches and agencies.....	11,123,282 260
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	1,012,820 000
Sundry accounts.....	8,881,714 730
Bills payable.....	18,120,269 230

#### E. & O. E.

Sept. 1 New York Star Moorish Prince.....	1,418
5 do Big Star Wardsworth.....	20,225
Europe:	
Sept. 1 Hamburg Star Ger. 1895.....	6,261
Sept. 1 Hamburg Star Ger. 1895.....	1,500

The vessels sailed with coffee:

United States:	1,624
Caroline, sundry steamers:	310
Europe:	
Sept. 1 Hamburg Star Ger. 1895.....	6,261
Sept. 1 Hamburg Star Ger. 1895.....	1,500

and the market closed quiet.

The market opened this morning on the basis of  $\$1,000$  for No. 7.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 238,133 bags.

and the market closed quiet.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and brokers, were the following:

Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6
21,200	20,800	19,500	18,500	17,300
15,000	14,500	13,500	12,500	11,500
9,000	8,500	7,500	6,500	5,500
5,000	4,500	4,000	3,500	3,000

and the market closed quiet.

The market opened this morning on the basis of  $\$1,000$  for No. 7.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 238,133 bags.

and the market closed quiet.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types and brokers, were the following:

Sept. 7	Sept. 8
11,500	11,200
11,200	10,900
10,900	10,600
10,600	10,300
10,300	10,000

and the market closed quiet.

The market opened this morning on the basis of  $\$1,000$  for No. 7.

&lt;p



# THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



## SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

**Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

**Durability.**—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

**AIRSHIP**

Price: \$90 with Table.

**M. M. King & Co.**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## WREXHAM

**EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER**  
brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported  
by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

**PURE and WHOLESOME**

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

**LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.**

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

## STOUT ON DRAUGHT

Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult to obtain in a hot climate.

**Try M. B. Foster & Sons'**

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

*Sole Agents:*

**HOGG & MURLY.**

71, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 71

## "MILD, MELLOW

AND  
MATURED"

SCOTCH  
WHISKY  
**J.R.D.**

SOLE AGENTS

**HOGG & MURLY**

71, RUA 1.º de Março, 71

## DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.

2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

—We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

**THOMAS PRICE & Co.**

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,

esquina da rua Senador Saraiá.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find  
the machine on exhibition and for sale.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

**HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**  
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

**HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,**  
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

**HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.**

Engineers and Contractors,

**77, Rua da Alfandega,**

**RIO DE JANEIRO**

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

## S. Paulo

### OSWALD EVANS,

Import and Commission Merchant.  
Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA,

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited.

## VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Benetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

## VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

## CHALK & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. O. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMÉRCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England).

Correspondence invited.

## Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

34, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 11	Thames...	Southampton calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Cherbourg.
" 22	Tamara...	Santos.
" 23	Clyde...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 24	Nile...	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 25		

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passage and other information apply to 3, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

## LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

## LAMPART &amp; HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
PROJECTED SAILING

Hevelius..... 18th Sept.

The Steamer

## LEIBNITZ

Captain F. GRAHAM.  
will sail for

## New-York

15th inst. at 10. a. m.

Taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconveniences of transfer.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.  
58, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março

## Shipping.

Geo. R. Penley. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.

THOMAS NORTON & Co.  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa..... Sept. 18th  
Iberia..... Oct. 1

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,  
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents  
AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS  
HOWELL LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS  
Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113  
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, n. n. 905  
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, n. n. 253  
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, n. n. 54  
Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS,  
and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE

SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the  
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.

## FRIEDR. PORDO

FORWARDER

Goods forwarded and insured to and from all parts of the world.

30, Rua da Candelaria, 30  
P. O. Box 227.

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers.

## LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheels "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—  
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,  
POPLAR, LONDON.

NEW  
VICTORIA  
STORE

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

N.<sup>o</sup> 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Dealer in all products of the country, candles, soap, kerosene, provisions of all kinds and descriptions, finest Wines and Liquors, preserved goods in tins and glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and all other articles appertaining to this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand and England; Guinness' Stout and Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

N.<sup>o</sup> 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO  
PETROPOLIS

S HAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Gothic..... Oct. 19th  
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of passengers. Call at TENTERIFFE and PLYMOUTH, passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 65, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, as to the following

Rudd, Thomas; at one time Chief Engineer of Brazilian warship *Salmo*.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th July 1895.

PETROPOLIS.  
TO LET.

Apartment consisting of parlour, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, veranda and garden. Fashionable quarter. Apply to R. M. this paper.

L AWRENCE W. HISLOP,  
PELOTAS,

and

HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.  
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Ltd.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

G EPP, EDWARDS & Co.  
General and Commission Merchants.  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,  
Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay.

## TOKAY WINE

the best reconstituted for convalescents from fever and chronic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## JUST RECEIVED

Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour

Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,

Sulphur and Medical Baths,

Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.